

magnetic condition of all matter, round which are grouped his inquiries on the magnetism of flame and gases; on magnetic crystalline action, and on atmospheric magnetism, in its relations to the annual and diurnal variation of the needle, the full significance of which is still to be shown.

These are Faraday's most massive discoveries, and upon

them his fame must mainly rest. But even without them, sufficient would remain to secure for him a high and lasting

scientific reputation. We should still have his researches on

the liquefaction of gases; on frictional electricity; on the electricity of the gymnotus; on the source of power in the hydro-electric machine, the two last investigations being untouched in the foregoing memoir; on electro-magnetic rotations; on regelation; all his more purely chemical researches, including his discovery of benzol. Besides these

he published a multitude of minor papers, most of which, in

some way or other, illustrate his genius. I have made no allusion to his power and sweetness as a lecturer.

Taking him for all and all, I think it will be conceded that Michael Faraday was the greatest experimental philosopher the world

has ever seen; and I will add the opinion, that the progress

of future research will tend, not to dim or to diminish, but to

enhance and glorify the labours of this mighty investigator.

Thus far I have confined myself to topics mainly interesting

to the man of science, endeavouring, however, to treat

in a manner unrepellent to the general reader who might wish

to obtain a notion of Faraday as a worker. On

others will
fall the duty of presenting to
the world a picture of the
man.

But I know you will permit
me to add to the foregoing
analysis

a few personal reminiscences
and remarks, tending to
connect

Faraday with a wider world
than that of science—
namely,

with the general human
heart.

One word in reference to
his married life may find a
place

here. As in the former case,
Faraday shall be his own
spokes-

man. The following
paragraph, though written in
the third

person, is from his hand:
—"On June 12, 1821, he
married,

an event which more than
any other contributed to his
earthly happiness and

healthful state of mind. The
union

has continued for twenty-
eight years and has in no
wise

changed, except in the depth
and strength of its
character."

Faraday's immediate
forefathers lived in a little
place

called Clapham Wood Hall, in
Yorkshire. Here dwelt Robert
Faraday and Elizabeth his

wife, who had ten children,
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